NONGOMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED BY

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The Executive Summary

The fundamental nature of integrated development planning has been summarised in the Department of Provincial and Local Government's (DPLG) Guide Pack. " is about the municipality identifying its priority issues and problems, which determine its vision, objectives, and strategies, followed by the identification of projects to address issues. A very critical phase of the IDP is to link planning to the municipal budget (i.e. allocation of internal or external funding to the identified project) because this will ensure that implementation of projects, and hence development, is directed by the IDP."

The Nongoma Local Municipality (NLM) and its nineteen ds have completed IDPs, involving an extensive consultation process. Nongoma Local Municipality Council adopted the 2008/2009 Nongoma Local Municipality Reviewed IDP on 30th May 2008.

(a) Strategic analysis:

The IDP is based on a thorough, strategic analysis of he Nongoma municipal area of jurisdiction, followed by a synthesis of the priority issues and the identification of a long-term vision. Together, these provide the context for formulation of development strategies, and the spatial development framework, all of which specifically address integrati of the plan. Implementation of the strategies takes place through projects, which have been prioritised and captured on the Nongoma Local Municipality project database. The essen ial elements of Nongoma Local Municipality's IDP can be summarised as follows:

Nongoma Local Municipality has a population in excess of 198 444 (ZDM GIS Data, 2007), making it Zululand's second largest Municipality in terms of population and the second largest in terms of area. The rural communities are making use of the former Nongoma TLC (ward 19) as their primary service centre. The radial network of ro all converging in Nongoma Local Municipality bears testimony in this regard (see Map 1.

Nongoma Town is mainly a service-orientated centre resulting from it being:

- (i) The seat of the Nongoma Local Municipality;
- (ii) Centrally located with regard to surrounding rural/far ing communities.

The demographic profile of the disadvantaged communities is characterised by high levels of unemployment, low-income levels, low-levels of skills/training and relative poor health conditions.

As far as social infrastructure and facilities are concerned, the Nongoma Local Municipality has one hospital and twelve clinics/health facilities. There is one police station, one social development office facility, one fully-fledged post office, one library, and a one sports fac lities.

Nongoma Local Municipality has about 133 community primary schools, and 60 high schools. There is also one FET College active in the area. The area experiences high levels of poverty and has a high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. Another prevailing problem is poor accessibility to basic facilities and services.

The Nongoma Local Municipality has successfully completed the first round of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) for its area of jurisdiction terms of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The preparation of an Integrated Development Plan is a legal requirement i terms of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000). It is a strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management, and d cision making within the municipality.

The Nongoma Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was asses ed by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Traditional Affairs and certain stipulations were made in respect of the first review of the IDP. The Nongoma Local Municipality subsequently resolved to undertake an IDP review.

The Nongoma Local Municipality appointed Uluntu ApTech Systems Inc. during February 2008 to assist with the IDP review in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal System Act, 2000. The Nongoma Local Municipality approved a Process Plan setting out the methodology and detailed timeframe for the formulation of the IDP Review Process on 1st February 2008. The Process Plan was aligned to the Framework Plan prepared by the Zululand District Municipality (ZDM), to achieve the co-ordination between the IDP Review Plan prepared by the ZDM and the local municipalities within the District. The public participation process as well as the involvement of the various Service Providers in the Nongoma area was also done.

There were four (4) sources that resulted in changes to the IDP and the IDP Review Process:

- (i) Comment from MEC
- (ii) Amendments in response to changing circumstances
- (iii) Improving the IDP process
- (iv) Annual IDP Review, in terms of Section 34 of the Munic pal Systems Act.

The Nongoma Local Municipality dealt with the comments received by the MEC part of its annual IDP Review Process. The methodology approach was in accordance with the IDP Guide Pack for which phases can be summarized as follows:

- Phase I: Assessment and Evaluation of shortcomings
- (ii) Phase II: Monitoring of the current Reality
- (iii) Phase III: Evaluation, Integration and Alignment
- (iv) Phase IV: Reviewing and Consolidation
- (v) Phase V: Council Adoption

The purpose of this IDP Review is to:

- (i) Ensure its relevance as the Municipality's strategic plan.
- Inform other components of the Municipal business proc including institutional and financial planning and budgeting.
- (iii) Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

The first Nongoma IDP was submitted in April 2002 to t Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs in terms of Section 32(1)(a) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2002. The IDP was also submitted and recommended for adoption to the Multi-Sectoral Provincial IDP Forum (Provincial Evaluation Panel). The said forum reported their satisfaction that the IDP has instituted adequate process and procedures in respect reof.

The Nongoma IDP was accepted within the minimum requirements of the Municipal Systems Act, but at that stage did not fully comply and therefore there is a need to consider some shortcomings as part of the IDP Review. Subsequent rev ws focused on areas that were identified by the MEC for Local Government, and includ e following:

- (i) Nongoma Municipality is encouraged to continue lobbying for the participation of those sector departments and service providers who are still utside planning processes.
- Since the existence and operation of ward committees w not mentioned in the reviewed IDP, this issue needs to be clarified.
- (iii) Your municipality is hereby requested to provide its organizational structure, indicating the position of the future IDP Component.
- (iv) Because of the municipality's poor financial position, it is imperative that strategies for income generation are devised.
- (v) The Financial Management Plan, which was said to be under compilation, should be attached to the next IDP when completed.
- (vi) The Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) should be completed and implemented.
- (vii) The municipality should be clear on the model of Performance Management System they have selected, urgently develop and implement it.
- (viii) The next IDP should include a status quo analysis based on the latest 2001 census data.
- (ix) Your reviewed IDP has failed to indicate how responsibilities for the objective have been allocated to the municipal departments. Therefore, it is not clear who does what.
- (x) The project lists should be improved by indicating projects completed or in progress for the previous year.
- (xi) Nongoma Municipality should identify all challenges being experienced during implementation and include them in the next IDP.
- (xii) The full benefits of the municipal Project Consolidate Programme need to be recognized by the municipality, and the focus areas and associate gies, objectives and projects need to be incorporated into the municipal IDP and PMS for the implementation and monitoring purposes.
- (xiii) Multi-year financial plan needs to be included in the final IDP.
- (xiv) Trade-offs and commitments that are being made and economic hoices in the process of project prioritisation need to be indicated, as well as the key deliverables for the next 5 years.
- (xv) LM needs to audit and correctly reflect funds received from sector Departments. (e.g. LGTA).
- (xvi) OPMS to be developed and implemented, and linked to IDP, Budget & SDBIP.
- (xvii) FBS indicators to be included, indicate delivery.

(xviii) Municipal plans of action to be included as part of project Consolidate.

It is the intention of this IDP Review to address shortcomings identified by the MEC while undertaking the annual review process required in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act.

The 2007/8 IDP forms the basis of the current 2008/9 Review. The process is one that is integrative, sustainable, issue-driven, people centred, practical and action orientated. Wide public participation was undertaken during the entire process. An IDP Steering Committee, as well as, an IDP Representative Forum was constituted from stakeholders as well as interested and affected parties. This Forum was involved in an intens ve participation exercise through the course of the IDP process.

The IDP and its strategies have been conceptualized and formulated holistically, in response to the development challenges facing Nongoma. Projects ar the means whereby the strategies are put into effect. In contrast to the integrated strategies, projects are sector based, because they are funded from sector sources and, in most cases, are implemented by sectoral service providers.

The IDP is based on a thorough, strategic analysis of e district, followed by a synthesis of the priority issues and the identification of a long-term vision. Together, these provide the context for formulation development strategies, and the spatial development framework, all of which specifically address integration of the plan. Implementation of the strategies takes places through projects, which have been prioritized and captured on he Nongoma Local Municipality project database.

Key issues and strategies that were identified relate projects. The projects identified on this level must not be compared with municipal infrastructure projects. Municipal Key Projects rather strategic projects that will ensure that, for instance, funding is accessed for other projects, or that planning is completed for a certain sector bef re implementation starts. These projects create an enabling environment for the implementation f physical infrastructure projects.

(b) Compliance with Section 34 of the MSA and the Municipa Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001):

In terms of Section 34 of the MSA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001):

A municipal council-

(i) must review its integrated development plan:-

- annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4 l; and
- o to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and

(ii) may amend its IDP in accordance with a prescribed process

As such, Nongoma Local Municipality embarked on the IDP Review Phase. The Review phase addressed, amongst others, the following:

- Comments received from the various role-players in the IDP process including the comments from the MEC;
- o Areas requiring additional attention in terms of legis ation;
- o Areas identified through self-assessment;
- The preparation of operational and sector plans;
- o New information, policy and legislative developments; and
- o Current status of the implementation process.

The Nongoma IDP Representative Forum as the main institutional mechanism for consultation in the IDP process was nominated by the Nongoma EXCO a d is chaired by the Mayor, or a member of EXCO.

The proposed Terms of Reference for the Representative Forum during the Review Phase of the IDP are the following:

- To represent the interests of their constituents in the eview process
- To provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation, and decision making between the stakeholders including Nongoma Muni ality;
- To ensure communication between all the stakeholder representatives, including Nongoma Municipality; and
- o To monitor the entire review process

In order to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the IDP Review process, and a proper coordination between and within spheres of government, oma Local Municipality prepared an IDP review process plans. The preparation of a Process Plan, which is in essence the IDP Review Process set in writing, included the following:

- o A programme specifying the time frames for the different planning steps; and
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes, and procedures for local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities, and other role players in the drafting process.
- o Cost estimates for the review process.

The IDP Representative Forum adopted the IDP Review Pr ss Plan on 1st February 2008 in terms of Municipal Systems Act No. 34 of 2000. A subsequent directive received from the Zululand District Municipality informing Nongoma Municipality that the deadline for the submission of the draft IDPs is the end of March 2008 necessitated the Nongoma Local Municipality to amend the process plan to ensure compliance with the deadline.

The amended Process and Framework Plan for the Nongoma Local Municipality was again tabled to the IDP Representative Forum and EXCO respectively for approval on 26th March 2008, and was adopted. The adopted process was followed by Nongoma Municipality up until the Final Report of the reviewed Nongoma IDP was adopted by the EXCO and by the Full Council on 30th May 2008.

The IDP Review Process Plan identified the following public participation strategies as the basis for participation in its IDP Review process:

- Use the training sessions as the opportunity to give the public a full briefing on how the IDP Review Process has been unfolding in Nongoma to date;
- Refer to the IDP Final Report;
- Explain the IDP Review Process Plan;
- Present the IDP Review Process Plan;
- Explain roles of each stakeholder in the IDP Review Process;
- Explain the role of the IDP Representative Forum, Terms of Reference, membership and advertise procedures;
- Formally invite all councillors to the IDP Review meetings;

The reviewed Nongoma IDP complies with the process as er Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act and the approved IDP Revision Process Plan in that:

- The Nongoma IDP Representative Forum participated in the process and adopted the Final Reviewed IDP on 26th March 2008.
- The Nongoma Executive Committee (EXCO) participated in the process and adopted the Final Reviewed IDP on 26th March 2008.
- The Full Council adopted the Final Reviewed IDP on 28th March 2008.
- Comments have been invited from all stakeholders by advertising in local press (llanga);
- Reviewed comments were incorporated into the Final IDP; and
- The IDP and Budget Roadshows were held at the selected str ic venues, explaining the concept and nature of IDP as well as giving the opportunity for public participation.
- Full Council adopted the Final Reviewed IDP on 30th May 2008.

(c) Improvements and Amendments Made on the IDP:

- (i) Nongoma Municipality has lobbied for the participation of those sector departments and service providers who are still outside planning processes. This is evidenced by numbe of representatives who attend the IDP Representatives For m.
- Ward committees, through the ward councillors, has bee ulted and been involved in the IDP review.
- (iii) The municipality's organizational structure, indicating the position of the future IDP Component has been provided.
- (iv) The strategies for income generation have been included in the SDBIP.
- (v) The Financial Management Plan is attached to this IDP.
- (vi) The Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) for the former TLC area has been completed and is being implemented. Preparations are in place to formulate the remaining LUM for other remaining areas.

- (vii) The municipality's Performance Management System has been developed and implemented.
- (viii) This IDP review includes a status quo analysis based on the latest 2001 census data.
- (ix) This reviewed IDP is able to indicate, through the SDBIP, how responsibilities for the objective have been allocated to the municipal departments, thereby making it clear who does what.
- (x) The project lists has been improved by indicating projects completed or in progr s for the previous year.
- (xi) Nongoma Municipality has identified all challenges being experienced during implementation and has included them in this IDP.
- (xii) The full benefits of the municipal Project Consolidate Programme are being recognized by the municipality, and the focus areas and associated strategies, objectives and projects have been incorporated into the municipal IDP and PMS for the implementation and monitoring purposes.
- (xiii) Multi-year financial plan has been included in the final IDP
- (xiv) Trade-offs and commitments that are being made and economic hoices in the process of project prioritisation has been indicated, as well as the key deliverables for the next 5 years.

(d) The Status of IDP Alignment:

Nongoma IDP is aligned with sector departments' programmes and budgets because most Government Departments are part of the IDP Representative Forum and some submitted their Departmental projects and programmes for Nongoma.

The following organisational arrangements are in place for the review of the Nongoma Municipality IDP:

- (a) IDP Steering Committee which acts as a support to the ngoma IDP Representative Forum, the Municipal Manager and the IDP Manager are members of the IDP Steering Committee;
- (b) The IDP Manager is the employee of the municipality assigned the responsibility of championing the IDP process;
- (c) The Nongoma IDP Representative Forum is the participation forum that have to recommend the IDP for adoption to the Council;

The following internal and external role players are part of the IDP Review Pr ess:

Internal Role Players:

- (a) Council and Executive Committee
- (b) Nominated Councillors
- (c) Mayor
- (d) Municipal officials
- (e) Municipal Manager
- (f) IDP Manager
- (g) IDP Steering Committee

External Role Players:

- (a) Sector Departments
- (b) Community structures
- (c) Ward committees

The tools used for communicating the IDP:

- (a) Advertisements in local media as and when required
- (b) Road shows during the IDP comment phase
- (c) Local service providers alignment meetings

Nongoma IDP also recognises and encompasses the current powers and functions and the *status quo* of Local and District Municipalities.

(e) Sector Departments that Participated:

The following Departments participated in the Nongoma IDP Review process and commented on the advertised Final document of the Nongoma Reviewed IDP:

- (a) KZN Department of Public Works
- (b) KZN Department of Social Development & Pensions
- (c) KZN Department of Health (Environmental Health)
- (d) KZN Department of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs
- (e) National Department of Justice & Constitutional Development
- (f) KZN Department of Health (Benedictine Hospital)
- (g) KZN Department of Transport
- (h) KZN Department of Local Government, Traditional Affair and Housing
- (i) Zululand District Municipality
- (j) National Department of Correctional Services

(f) Progress with Nongoma IDP Implementation:

For those projects that have received funding, Nongoma has implemented those and is currently packaging various Business Plans and Proposals for the identified projects that have no funding

(g) Vision:

The Nongoma IDP Representative Forum adopted the following long-term development vision on 12th February 2002 at Nongoma and subsequently by the CO and Nongoma Local Municipality Full Council on the 13th February 2002.

"All communities shall have access to sustainable and physical infrastructure and be empowered to decide on their own future"

(h) Mission Statement:

The Nongoma IDP Representative Forum adopted the following long-term development mission statement on 12th February 2002 at Nongoma and subsequently by the EXCO and Nongoma Local Municipality Full Council on the 13th February 2002.

"Championing service delivery working with and among the people"

(i) Key issues and strategies:

The implementation of each strategy will be driven by nternal role player or role players in the organization. They will be responsible for programmes and project specific plans to be completed. The ongoing implementation of performance management system and implementation monitoring will ensure that implementat is monitored in an ongoing manner.

(j) Municipal Key Projects:

Key issues and strategies that were identified relate projects. The projects identified on this level must not be compared with municipal infrastructure projects. Municipal Key Projects are rather strategic projects that will ensure that for instance funding is accessed for other projects, or that planning is completed for a certain sector before implementation starts. These projects create an enabling environment for the implementation of physical infrastructure projects.

(k) Performance Management:

Legislation requires that a Municipality include certain performance areas in their Integrated Development Plan. This was identified as a shortfall in the 2007/08 assessment of the Nongoma Local Municipality IDP, and must therefore form an integral part of a Municipal IDP.

In the development of such a system, one need to take ote of the role the Municipality performs, and to make sure that a balance is achieved in terms of functions allocated to a Municipality in terms of legislation, and priority objectives in the Integrated Development Plan.

The indicator or performance area has certain distinct characteristics. They must be:

- o realistic
- o measurable
- o meaningful
- o functional

In considering which performance management model to use, care was taken to ensure that the Key Performance Indicators identified, was in line wit the National Key Performance areas. It was therefore decided to use a base model that was der ed from the Integrated Development Plan Key issues, but keeping a balance with National Key Performance areas.

The performance target will be measured on an annual b and will therefore change as the performance target is reached. The Municipality is in he process of developing an individual performance management system that will be linked to the performance indicators.

(I) The Nongoma's Spatial Development Framework:

While the development strategies and projects indicate WHAT needs to be done and in what manner; the SDF shows WHERE development initiatives and investment should occur. The SDF, therefore, sets the locational criteria for development strategies and projects in such a way as to provide an integrated approach to future development in the Nongoma Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction. The SDF has been based on an analysis of the spatial structure of the municipality and the surrounding areas. It aims to build on its positive aspects and to mitigate its weaknesses.

The SDF is also based on spatial development principles, which have been derived from the DFA and other relevant legislation. These are as follows:

- Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns;
- Spatial integration (rural/urban, poor/rich, black/white, housing/workplace);
- Discouragement of urban sprawl and encouragement of de cation and more compact forms of development in towns and rural areas;
- Spatially co-ordinated sectoral activities;
- Environmentally sustainable land development practices.

The SDF responds to the spatial analysis and principle by identifying a spatial structure that is designed to support the municipality's economy and to rovide improved services to people throughout the municipality's area of jurisdiction. A entral concern of the SDF is to indicate to priority areas for different types of investment by government departments and other service providers, NGOs and the private sector. The SDF has four main components:

- Nodes and concentrations of settlement or economic act s;
- Transport networks and communication linkages both within and beyond the district;
- Areas of particular potential or need; and
- Institutional arrangements for ensuring spatial integration of all development initiatives on a sustainable basis.

The essence of the SDF is to improve accessibility to, and within the District, and to increase the range and quality of services available to communities in all settlements, so as to provide a base to encourage productive activities at all scales.

(m) Strategic Implementation:

The development objectives and strategies provide the trategic direction for development in Nongoma. The next phase of the process was to translat the strategies into projects and to arrange these into an implementation programme. At the outset it was important to recognize the relationship between the IDP strategies and the projects. The IDP and its strategies have been conceptualised and formulated holistically, in response to the development challenges facing Nongoma. Projects are the means whereby the strategies are put into effect. In contrast to the integrated strategies, projects are sector based, because they are funded from sector sources and, in most cases, are implemented by sectoral service providers. It is important not to lose sight of the integrated nature of the IDP when looking at projects and implementation. Integration can be achieved during project identification and implementation by a number of measures such as clusters of projects, linkages, and synergies between ects, and by monitoring the sustainability of projects.

The projects fall into a number of categories:

- Sector plans to be completed or initiated (water, energy, roads and transportation, telecommunications, postal services, solid waste, cemeteries, community facilities, schools, health care facilities, housing co-ordination, disaster management)
- Economic development plans (economic development and marketing, tourism co-ordination, agriculture)
- Pilot projects (poverty relief, HIV/AIDS infection reduction)
- Spatial development (Rural service system business plan and pilot projects in each ward, service centre functions enhancement, corridor develop nt)
- Land and environment (land reform, strategic environmental assessment and land use management plans, catchment management plans)
- Funding (Service Providers Forum, additional sources o funding)
- Co-ordination and alignment (alignment of IDPs, monitorin implementation of IDP)
- Capacity building (human resource development and employment equity, skills development and staff training, youth development, project priorit on and project implementation, GIS, municipal offices)
- Communications (newsletter, community information).

The "roll-out" of the projects or the actual implementation of d lopment physical and institutional projects -- such as the actual upgrading of a rural access road, or installation of a water supply, or an agricultural project-- will be funded largely from sector sources.

1. Introduction:

This report presents the reviewed Integrated Development Plan for the Nongoma municipal area. It was prepared in accordance with the requirements for IDPs as set out in the Systems Act (2000). It is also based on the national and provi gislative and policy frameworks and is compatible with Zululand District Municipality IDP.

In preparing this reviewed IDP, members of staff, IDP Representative Forum, members of EXCO all Councillors and members of the community have been given numerous opportunities to participate as internal stakeholders. External stakeholders were given opportunity to participate through workshops and focus meetings as well as statutory 21-day notice in a local newspaper.

This IDP has been prepared within the context of a macro policy environment and efforts have been made to try and ensure that it is consistent with and contributes to, the attainment of other national and regional laws, policy frameworks and objectives contained in :

- § The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
- § The Growth Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR)
- § The Development Facilitation Act
- § The Local Government Municipal Systems Act
- § The Provincial Growth and Development Framework
- § The Zululand District Municipality Interim Integrated elopment Plan (2001)
- § The Nongoma Interim Integrated Development Plan (2001)
- § The Nongoma TLC Local Development Plan
- § The Ingonyama Trust Act (1994)
- § The Usuthu Sub Regional Development Plan
- § The Local Agenda 21
- § ASGISA

1.1. Summary of Basic Statistics:

Nongoma Local Municipality has a population in excess of 198 444 (ZDM GIS Data, 2007), making it Zululand's second largest Municipality in of population and the second largest in terms of area. The rural communities are making use of the former Nongoma TLC (ward 19) as their primary service entre. The radial network of roads all converging in Nongoma Local Municipality ars testimony in this regard.

Nongoma Town is mainly a service-orientated centre resulting from it being the seat of the Nongoma Local Municipality and centrally located with regard to surrounding rural/farming communities.

The demographic profile of the disadvantaged communities is characterised by high levels of unemployment, low-income levels, low-levels of skills/training and relative poor health conditions.

As far as social infrastructure and facilities are concerned, the Nongoma Local Municipality has one hospital and twelve clinics/health facilities. There is one fully-fledged police station, one social development office cility, one fully-fledged post office, one library, and two sports facilities.

Nongoma Local Municipality has about 25 community prim y schools, and 13 high schools. There is also one FET College active in the area.

The key statistical indicators for Nongoma Local Munic pality are as follows:

Item	Indicator	Totals
1.	Area	2184km ²
2.	Population (2001)	198 444
3.	Number of settlements	363
4.	Number of towns and small urban settlements	1
5.	% Rural population	98.34%
6.	% Urban population	1.66%
7.	Water backlog (RDP)	
	- with clean water (rural)	77 259 (27.0%)
	- without clean water (rural)	208 777 (73.0%)
	- with clean water (urban)	3 240 (84.3%)
	- without clean water (urban)	602 (15.7%)
8.	Sanitation backlog	
	- with waterborne (rural)	2 497 (0.9%)
	- with pit latrine (rural)	
	- None (rural)	
	- with waterborne (urban)	3 280 (85.4%)
	- with pit latrine (urban)	158 (4.1%)
	- None (urban)	404 (10.5%)
9.	Electricity backlog	
	- with electricity (rural)	140 165 (49.0%)
	- without electricity (rural)	145 871 (51.0%)
	- with electricity (urban)	3 680 (95.8%)
	- without electricity (urban)	162 (4.2%)

Key statistics:

2. PRIORITY ISSUES:

2.1. Spatial Development Framework:

Nongoma is predominantly a rural municipality, located in the east of the Zululand District Municipality. The area has two secondary corridors, which run from Ulundi to Pongola and from Hlabisa to Vryheid. The Nongoma sp conomy may be analysed in terms of four dimensions:

- § The settlement patterns and trends;
- § Areas of relative welfare, need or opportunity;
- § The distribution of settlements, service centres and other concentrations of economic activity;
- § Transport networks and flows.

2.2. Local Economic Development and Poverty:

The economic base of the Nongoma Municipality is mainly vested in the agricultural sector. The need to develop this sector is important from a household livelihood point of view and from an economic/commercial agricult ral point of view.

The need to establish and develop small-scale agricultural projects in the municipal area is important and is also a priority of the KZN Dept of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs as well as the National Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture. Small-scale agricultural projects therefore need to be identified on the Ingonyama Trust land and other land, in the municipal area.

The housing programme could make an important contribution to the expansion and broadening of the economy. The tourism opportunities are of particular importance in this respect and the housing programme could be used to involve the local communities in the mainstream economy.

2.3. Socio-Economic Conditions and HIV/AIDS Pandemic:

Growing evidence that social assets may be as critical as human capital in development processes has resulted in its increased recognition in poverty reduction programmes. The forced displacement of communities systematically destroyed the fabric of many poor communities, thereby negatively affecting social cohesion.

High levels of violence and escalating crime created a society permeated by fear and mistrust; in turn, as communities lacked basic for or networks of cooperation, violence resulted due to this breaking down of stocks of social assets. In this way, cycles of violence and high levels of crime inherited from *apartheid* threaten the ability of the poor to utilise all their assets in an efficient and productive manner.

DBSA reports that about 34% of the South African popul tion is already infected with the HIV virus. By 2001, DBSA projected that 11,5% of the population would be suffering from full blown AIDS. HIV/AIDS has also led o an increase in AIDS-related complexes, like tuberculosis. Nongoma is also affected.

2.4. Infrastructural Development:

2.4.1. Basic Needs:

2.4.1.1. Water:

The absence of potable water and sanitation services makes people vulnerable to poor health, which reduces the quality of life and productive capacity of people, and burdens he lth care and social welfare services.

The rudimentary water supply is not sufficient to provide for all domestic water needs and household demand is often supplemented from rivers. Most of the areas in Nongoma ve access to water, but, due to the rugged terrain, water is not as easily accessible as it seems. There are areas where people have to walk long distances to get clean drinkable water.

2.4.1.2. Sanitation:

There are no bulk sanitation treatment schemes in the al areas of the Nongoma Municipality. There is a sewerage system in Nongoma Town. A gravity sewer line links up with the existing network in Nongoma from the extension located on the south-western side of the town.

2.4.1.3. Electricity:

In Nongoma, 80% of the communities have an access to electricity and the remaining 20% meet their energy needs using either hydro-carbon (coal, gas and paraffin) and/or biomass (wood, dung and crop waste). The task of colle ting these have severe social and health costs which accrue primarily to rural women and children.

2.4.1.4. Roads:

Rural access roads are in a poor condition and are in eed of urgent upgrading and maintenance. The primary concern is, however, the overall accessibility of the Nongoma and kages to the rest of the Nongoma Municipality and the province. The portions of road from Vryheid, Hluhluwe, Hlabisa, Pongola and Mkuze are gravel roads and inaccessible during the rainy season. By improving these linkages with the rest of t n, an area of economic development and growth will be realised in Nongoma.

2.4.1.5. Housing:

Housing is a critical asset for the poor, and can cushion them against the impact of poverty. Housing not only provides shelter and space for human development, but also may be used as a base for home enterprise. There is a need to package housing development proposals for Nongoma.

2.4.2. Other Infrastructure:

2.4.2.1 Telecommunications:

The telephone coverage in Nongoma is poor. Almost 56% of communities in Nongoma have no access to telephone network. Only 1% of households in Nongoma have telephones in dwelling.

2.4.2.2 Solid waste disposal:

There are no formal refuse removal services or refuse dumps in the rural areas of Nongoma. There is one landfill site in Nongoma Town that is in the process of being closed. T landfill site is full and no provisions have yet been e for a new site within the town.

2.4.2.3 <u>Cemeteries:</u>

There are two public cemeteries catering for needs of the former TLC area with around one year's availability of plots between them. ZDM has completed a Master Plan for cemeteries for the entire area which would need funding for implementation.

2.4.2.4 Storm water drainage:

The drainage and storm water in Nongoma is poor. There is a serious backlog in the provision of these services. The existing

drainage in Nongoma town needs maintenance, rehabilitation, and upgrading.

2.5. Social Services and Facilities:

Access to social services and facilities are essential in ensuring that communities are served by each essential service. There is a need to maintain, rehabilitate, and upgrade the existing infrastructure that currently provides access to:

- Education Facilities;
- Health Care Facilities;
- Pension Pay Points;
- Community Facilities;
- Sports, Recreational and Cultural Facilities; and
- Safety and Security.

2.6. Land and Environmental Issues:

Nongoma Municipality acknowledges the existence of nat ral environment and diverse land tenure options within its area of jurisdi tion. These include the following:

- Natural Resources;
- Water Resources;
- Areas of Environmental Value and Sensitivity;
- Environmental Linkages and Systems;
- Land Use and Environmental Management Systems; and
- Land Ownership Patterns.

2.7. Institutional Development:

There are four dimensions to improved Municipal governance:

- Democratic structures that enable meaningful participation from all communities of Nongoma;
- (b) The infrastructure (staff and equipment) that the Council needs to ensur ongoing delivery and implementation;
- (c) Adequate information in order to inform targeted intervention, and
- (d) The Revenue base to ensure that the Council becomes sustainable.

3. STRATEGIC APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT:

3.1. Vision:

The Nongoma IDP Representative Forum adopted the following vision on 12th February 2002 at Nongoma and subsequently by the EXCO Nongoma Local Municipality Full Council on the 13th February 2002.

"All communities shall have access to sustainable and physical infrastructure and be empowered to decide on their own future.

To this end, we strive to become the leading local mun cipality in promoting cooperative governance and support an effective system of leadership and partnering, and - through our people - fight poverty, build regional collaboration and make an enduring difference in people's lives through accelerated service delivery".

The above vision was further refined to read:

"Championing service delivery working with and among c unities."

3.2. Mission:

To champion an integrated, sustainable system of gover e that supports development, economic growth and service provision through the development of all communities within the Nongoma Municipality area of jurisdiction by providing for:-

- The basic needs
- The delivery of services
- The provision of training

3.3. Values:

As Nongoma Municipality councillors, we have a passion for *Excellence*. We strive to anticipate, meet, and exceed the needs of our community and stakeholders. We recognise that it is *PEOPLE FIRST* who make things happen, and we strive to work towards others' growth and development. We also strive always for *Relevance* - finding solutions to real needs, making a difference. he regional, provincial, and national priorities are our priorities.

Nongoma Municipality's values are to be successful in service delivery environment, locally, regionally, and nationally. We beve that Nongoma

Municipality has the capacity to contribute to economi growth, development, and activity and to positively touch the lives of its entire people.

These values are thus to re-formulate Nongoma Local Municipality to modify the way it does service delivery. We believe that the actual actions to achieve this will result in total formulation of the development strategy.

Our major driving thrusts are the following:

- § To devise improvements in productivity and cost-effectiveness aimed at improving the financial standing of the Nongoma Local Municipality;
- § To realise that core competency development lies not o in becoming an efficient Municipality but also in the development of ockets of logistics competence;
- § To invest in the development of employee skills, competencies, morale and relationship building;
- § To pursue new opportunities in job creation, business owth, and culture of empowerment;
- § We also believe that the strategic direction is given impetus through the operationalisation of key service objectives by all co e departments of Nongoma Local Municipality.

3.4. Development Priorities, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes:

The objectives are grouped in accordance with the overall vision and primary goals. The objective indicates <u>what</u> the output should be in five years, and the strategies outlines <u>how</u> the Municipality would get there i.e. what actions ar required to achieve the objectives and the overall vision. The projects are stepping stones to give effect to each strategy.

The Nongoma Local Municipality Council has adopted the following seven hierarchy of development priorities arranged in an order of their developmental importance:

- (a) Spatial Development Framework;
- (b) Infrastructural Development (water, sanitation, roads, electricity, telecommunication, internet, waste management);
- (c) Economic Development and job creation (agriculture, tourism, commerce);
- (d) Socio-economic and HIV/AIDS;
- (e) Institutional Development (governance, staff, information systems, and operational systems;
- Social Services and Social Facilities Issues (education, sports & recreation, pension, safety & security, community facilities, health); and
- (g) Land and Environmental Issues.

The service objectives are broadly grouped into three key focus areas. These are also closely aligned to the seven priority issues of t municipality. The focus areas are as follows:

3.4.1. Service Focus:

- § Increase productivity;
- § Cost reduction;
- § Increase productivity, service delivery and quality of e;
- § Promote efficient utilisation of infrastructure and hu resources;
- § Develop sustainable service delivery solutions, technology, products and reliable services;
- § Pursue service opportunities and satisfy customer expectations
- § Establish safe working environment;
- § Enhance growth by diversifying the service product range.

3.4.2. Financial Focus:

- § Optimise revenue from operations;
- § Improve income generation;
- § Contain costs;
- § Focus on high quality-low cost operations.

3.4.3. People Focus:

- § Enhance and develop core skills and competencies;
- § Cultivate atmosphere of trust, goodwill and respect fo the individual;
- § Adopt participative service delivery culture;
- § Develop social, aesthetic, biophysical and cultural wo king environment;
- § Build lasting relationships with our community, service providers, and stakeholders.

3.4.4. Priority Issue 1:

Spatial Development Framework:

SECTOR		OBJECTIVE
1. Spatial Development Framework		To ensure sustainable planning and use of land
		including protection of natural resources.
STRATEGIES		PROGRAMMES
(a)	Prepare continuum of land use schemes to	Preparation of land use management
	manage land use within the area;	system;
(b)	Incorporate environmental protection	Town Planning Layout and Land Use plan for
	measures through designation of areas	each primary service centre to accommodate
	under threat for future protection;	decentralized municipal offices, one stop
(c)	Create an awareness of spatial elements	manufacturing centres, markets, multi-
	such as nodes and corridors to ensure that	purpose centres, multi-media facilities, etc.
	future implementation is in keeping with the	• Participate in district land use management
	spatial efficiency promoted by the SDF.	forum.

3.4	3.4.5. Priority Issue 2: Infrastructure		
SECTOR		OBJECTIVE	
1. Water		Provide potable/clean water to at least 10% of unserved Nongoma households by July 2009.	
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	
(a)	Extend bulk reticulation to remote areas, service centres and densely populated areas to enable piped water supply in accordance with viable thresholds that will yield two-tier system – stand pipes in public areas, household connections to those who can afford it.	 Link to District-wide Water Services Development Plan by July 2009; Expand the Rudimentary Water Schemes by July 2009; Registration of pipeline servitudes by July 2009; Municipal-wide Spring protection by July 2009; 	
(b)	Provide boreholes and rainwater tanks at communal locations (social facility sites, taxi ranks, and community gardens) within each ward, in areas not serviced by reticulated water supply.	 Feasibility study of Interim measures:_(areas with no piped supply) for example Rainwater harvesting, Water tankers, Potable water plant, additional bore holes by July 2009; Community-based maintenance of boreholes, pumps and standpipes by July 2009. 	
(c)	Put irrigation systems in place for communal gardens – community structures through which water supply are accessed, maintained and wastage minimized.		

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	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
2. Sanitation		Provide adequate sanitation which is at least
		one functional, well located pit latrine per
		household for a minimum of 10% of unserved
		households within the municipality by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
(a)	Extend waterborne sanitation and/or septic	Link to district-wide Water Services
1	tanks to areas with reticulated water to	Development Plan (WSDP) by July 2009.
	yield two-tier system: toilet blocks in public	• Basic sanitation training & development to
	areas, household connection for those that	10% of the un-trained by July 2009.
	can afford it.	Upgrade of existing sanitation facilities at
		community-level by July 2009.
(b)	Upgrade existing toilet facilities in	Community based maintenance of
	communal and public areas.	infrastructure by July 2009.
		• Implement the Usuthu and Mandlakazi Bulk
(c)	Develop criteria for safe location of pit	Water Projects by July 2009.
	latrines and implement training programme	Pilot the household facility upgrades at
1	to educate community on safe location and	selected wards, using Community
ļ	maintenance of pit latrines	Development Workers team by July 2009.

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
3. Electricity	To provide a backbone electricity network at prioritised wards to address most pressing needs and facilitate future expansion by March 2009.
 (a) Extend current electricity reticulation to provide electricity to Multi-purpose centres, one-stop shops, and other schools and to make electricity available to densely populated areas. (b) Ensure that network incorporates street lighting at taxi and bus ranks, and along bus routes. (c) Determine phased plan for future supply beyond 2009. (d) Investigate alternate energy sources for households that cannot be reticulated prior to 2009. 	 Bulk Electrification Projects in prioritised wards by March 2009; Feasibility study into Alternative Energy sources by July 2009; Strategic review of ESKOM implementation programme in Nongoma by July 2009.

(e) Educate households on proper and safe
electricity use and on payment of services.

SECTOR		OBJECTIVE
4. Roads		To provide a well-maintained Road Hierarchy that gives high order access to densely populated areas and strategic community facilities, and adequate lower order access throughout the area by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
(a) (b)	 Classify road hierarchy into the following: Bus routes and Emergency Service routes District routes Pedestrian and Vehicular Access routes Appropriate maintenance plan that ensures 	 Strengthen road infrastructure (Black toping etc.) in Nongoma Town by March 2009. Road maintenance to at least 15% of prioritised wards; by March 2009; Provision of community access roads to at least 15% of prioritised wards by July 2009; Provide names and signage for 25% of all
(c)	quick responses to maintenance problemsthrough community based maintenanceand information system.Establish effective and efficient PublicTransport System including routes and	 major routes by July 2009. Public Transport infrastructure study for existing routes by July 2009: Taxi ranks – KwaNjoko, Esiphambanweni, Mahhashini, Usuthu
(d)	facilities; Capture all roads geographically and identify and hand-over local, undesignated routes.	and Nkunzana/Dleka

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
5. W	/aste Management	Provide proper mechanism for Municipal waste
		management system by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
(a)	Tie into the District-wide Waste Management system (given attention of Zululand District Municipality to devolve solid waste management to local councils) and adopt necessary municipal by-laws.	 Implement of Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan by July 2009 Develop and introduce appropriate by-laws by July 2009; Link Council waste management plan to district plan by July 2009.
(b)	Develop Council-wide waste disposal plan to be incorporated into District-wide waste	 Identify Solid Waste Disposal site by April 2009

disposal Plan. Plan must include need for	Household education on appropriate waste
solid waste site in more densely populated	practices by March 2009
areas, refuse removal system and recycling	• Provide litter bins and protocol to at least
facilities; education and assistance	25% of public spaces, in particular taxi ranks
programmes to reduce health risks of	and pension pay-points by July 2009.
household disposal practices and to raise	
awareness of the need and opportunities of	
recycling - link to natural resource	
management.	

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
6. T	elecommunications & Internet	To provide a backbone telecommunication
		network and internet to at least 10% of selected
		deserving schools by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
(a)	Extend current landline network (preferably	Conduct feasibility study & development of
	fibre-optic) to provide call box clusters in	Multi-media Centres to at least 20% of nodal
	selected public nodal areas. First priority:	points by July 2009;
	public transport ranks, Multi-purpose centres,	• Investigate the computer skills training
	pension pay points and one-stop shops.	programme, including schools, Municipality
(b)	Define and establish phase one of a cellular	and Adult Education by March 2009.
	network that covers densely populated areas.	
(c)	Establish internet facility at each of the Multi-	
	purpose centres, the one-stop shops, and the	
	Municipal manager's office. To include 2 well	
	located libraries to include computer and	
	training facilities and linked to mobile library	
	service.	
(d)	Computer training at 10% of deserving	
	schools by July 2009.	
(e)	Computer training of relevant Municipal staff	
	and councillors by July 2009.	
(f)	Computer facilities at selected prioritised	
	secondary schools	

3.4.6. Priority Issue 3:

Economic Development

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
1. Agriculture	To identify, establish, maintain, and sustain at
	least one agricultural activity in each of prioritised
	wards by July 2009.
STRATEGES	PROGRAMMES
 (a) Economic Development strategy to focus on key sectors i.e. agriculture; (b) Establish new, sustainable agri-industries with their own set of linkages (e.g. diesel oil, vegetable gardening) (c) Investigate potential niche markets (d) Explore small tree growers programmes 	 Initiate Rehabilitate the Agricultural centre & training at Mona by July 2009 Conduct feasibility study for commercial irrigation at Usuthu by July 2009 Explore the possibility of providing market facilities for agricultural and other products at nodal points by July 2009 Conduct feasibility study and implementation of Agricultural initiatives/ agriculture development programme linked to MPCs in each ward cluster by July 2009

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
2. Tourism	To promote Nongoma Municipality as a Zulu Cultural Heritage place by July 2009.
STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
 (a) Tourism development strategy highlighting: Primary Attractions as Sinkonkonko, Royal Households and KwaNdunu Heritage & Battlefield site; Secondary Attractions as natural resources, archaeological assets, build on Zulu cultural assets that appeal to "day-trippers", backpackers and adventure tourists; Develop small-scale tourism guides/operators in hinterland and establish linkages between these and more established businesses in Nongoma Town Develop comprehensive <u>Craft strategy</u> that: 	 Conduct feasibility study of Museum/ Environmental Centre linked to KwaNdunu Battlefield & Heritage site by July 2009 Conduct feasibility study of Sinkonkonko Craft/Cultural Village by July 2009 Initiate the eco-tourism project linked to development of KwaNdunu Battlefield & Heritage site by March 2009 Identify tourism requirements and implementation project (including, marketing association linked to District association, audit of existing crafts in area and development needs to grow these into businesses linked to tourism facilities and routes) by July 2009
 Establishes the level of craft skills in 	

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	the area,			
0	Assists in p	oroducto	develop	ment,
0	Explores	local	and	overseas
	markets.			

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
3. Commerce		To provide a support framework for SMME development to at least 30% of each prioritised ward by July 2009.
STRATEGIES		PROGRAMMES
- Build exten linkag (e.g. t - Inves - Estab Nong busin packa busin be e SMM could week - Provid busin purpo - Facilit small notice pensi	ess opportunities. These should xtension offices of the District E support Centre (e.g. Staffing be rotational – 1 or 2 days per at each office. de skills training for small esses at the existing multi- ise centre. tate advertising and marketing of businesses at nodal areas e.g. boards at shops, taxi stops, on pay-points. data base of existing SMMEs and need for business hives, market	 economic development for Nongoma Municipality, which includes a Marketing Plan by July 2009. Conduct the feasibility study on Development of one Commercial Centre / Multi purpose centre (MPC) at all nodal points by July 2009 Package business plans of a manufacturing node at Dlabe by July 2009 Implement construction-based project SMME training (funded from project budgets) on an on-going project basis Initiate and stage a small business fair by July 2009 Provide Marketing and Advertising Infrastructure e.g. Notice Boards to at least 10% of each ward by July 2009 Provide LED Information Centre/ Business Advice centre: including Skills and SMME Audit & data base of job seekers by July 2009 Initiate Periodic Markets: formalizing markets at pension pay points by July 2009

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3.4.7. Priority Issue 4:

Socio Economic and HIV / AIDS Issues:

	SECTOR		OBJECTIVE
1. HI	IV / AIDS	То	reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on the
		Non	goma Community by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES		PROGRAMMES
(a)	Modify and implement the Nongoma HIV /	•	Participate in province-wide initiatives such
	AIDS strategy;		as the Love-Life campaign by July 2009
(b)	Create awareness that addresses prejudice	•	Participation in District-wide HIV/AIDS
	and misinformation;		strategy by July 2009;
(c)	Involve the youth and particularly women in	•	Implement the Voluntary HIV/AIDS and
	creating a network of volunteers that		Trauma counselling by July 2009
	facilitate care of orphans, as well as counsel	•	Obtain operational costs for the existing
	and educate sufferers and their families;		HIV/AIDS Counselling Centre by July 2009
(d)	Provide infrastructure for network through		
	Health facilities.		

3.4.8. Priority Issue 5:

Social Services and Facilities:

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE		
1. Ed	ucation	To provide a minimum of 1 Child-care facility with		
		1 trained care giver per facility for each prioritised		
		ward to improve early learning foundation.		
STRA	ATEGIES	PROGRAMMES		
(a)	Facilitate the development of one crèche	• Provide training and skills centres to at least		
	per each prioritised ward.	10% of prioritised wards by July 2009		
(b)	Train local women to administer crèches	 Initiate capacity building and training 		
	and develop early learning skills.	programme by July 2009		
(c)	Establish linkages with prioritised wards.			

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE	
2. Sports and Recreation	To provide an improved sports opportunities for the youth in particular through the provision of 1 full sports field at Mona nodal point by July 2009.	
STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	
(a) Conduct facilities audit at schools and community	 Compile a business plan for provision of sports fields by July 2009. 	
(b) Provision of one full Sportsfield with	Initiate Sports Development Programme e.g.	

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	ablution facilities and spectator facilities to		introduction of new Sports Codes such as
	serve Mona nodal point.		cricket and basket ball at school level by July
(c)	Broaden number of sports codes available		2009
	in the Municipality	•	Provide sports training and equipment at
			selected schools by July 2009

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
3. Pe	nsion	To provide the improved pay-point facilities and assistance to prioritised wards for use by aged and
		disabled by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
(a) (b)	Ensure pension pay point facilities are safe, shaded, have adequate services and provide seating for use by aged and disabled. Ensure that at least one well-equipped pay- point per ward cluster exists.	 Upgrade existing Pension pay-out points at prioritised wards (including sanitation) by July 2009. Establish new Pension pay-points in prioritised wards by July 2009.
(c)	Ensure sufficient transportation to pension pay-points through placement of pay points on transport routes	

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
4. Safety and Security	To provide Safety and Security network that improves investor confidence in the area and ensures public access to policing by July 2009.
STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
 (a) Establish at least one mobile charge office per nodal point; (can be on rotational basis). (b) Provide counselling and assistance to rape survivors and victims of domestic violence on rotational basis in each ward cluster. (c) Develop a closer working relationship between the police and the municipality 	 Expand Community Police Forums – aligned with Municipal and ward boundaries by July 2009. Compile a business plan for the provision of Community Safety Centres at nodal points by July 2009. Initiate Domestic Violence Awareness campaign at prioritised schools and centres by July 2009. Conduct feasibility study for radio network in less accessible areas by July 2009.

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE
5. 0	Community Facilities	To provide a minimum of one Community Hall and
		recreational area per prioritised ward that build on
		the area's natural resources and community
		networks by July 2009.
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES
(a)	Provide one community hall per prioritised	Establish community facilities planning
	ward depending on where current halls are.	portfolio by July 2009.
(b)	Define suitable park areas in each prioritised	• Siting and delivery of phase 1 community
	ward with the assistance of the community	halls by July 2009.
	and put mechanisms in place to protect them	• Upgrade of existing facilities by March 2009.
	through community policing; and equip them	
	with park furniture made by skilled local	
	community members.	
(c)	Define areas of historical significance and find	
	ways to celebrate it.	

SECTOR		OBJECTIVE	
6. Health		Provide a Municipal Framework which facilitates	
		Primary Health Care (PHC) for all Nongoma	
		households within a 7 km access radius of each	
		health care facility to at least 20% of prioritised	
		wards by July 2009.	
STRATEGIES		PROGRAMMES	
(a)	Develop hierarchy of health facilities,	• Link the Municipal Health Plan to District	
	optimizing existing facilities whilst providing	Health Plan by July 2009.	
	an adequate coverage.	• Repair and upgrade identified clinics by July	
		2009;	
(b)	Prioritize the upgrade of roads and provision	Initiate Preventative Health Care Programme,	
	of culverts and bridges that are used by	which includes:	
	Emergency Services and that provide	- Having regular Health Awareness days	
	access to all Health facilities.	in each of the nineteen ward;	
		participation of traditional healers,	
(c)	Increase capacity of health services through	alternative health practitioners, medical	
	community health education and voluntary	students	
	programmes.	- Domestic violence awareness.	
		- Providing Information booths at Service	
		Centres at each prioritised ward.	
		- Conducting the Community Health Care	
		Facility audit at each ward.	

3.4.9. Priority Issue 6: Institutional:

	SECTOR	OBJECTIVE	
1. Governance		To provide Council and Community Structures that facilitate improved citizen access to Local Government through decentralised representation	
		in each development area and improved access to Service Providers by March 2009.	
	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	Establish a Local Municipal Service Providers Forum, including at least police, health, land affairs (reform, restitution, and agriculture), water, electricity, telephone, cell phone network providers, and district council by July 2009. Strengthen the current ward cluster community development forum by July 2009. Establish Sectoral committees that cover infrastructure, social facilities, economic development; gender issues and youth development by July 2009. Ensure participation of women and youth in communal affairs through development of women's groups (tie into broader network) and youth development programmes by July 2009. Build capacity of area development committees' members to use existing information system by July 2009. Build capacity and relations with <i>AmaKhosi</i>	 Initiate capacity-building: Council, AmaKhosi, Ward cluster community development forums: skills as well as awareness for women and the youth by July 2009. Audit of existing women's and youth structures; identify and appoint Council member/s responsible for encouraging development of youth and women support structures by July 2009. Develop legal framework for the drafting of relevant by-laws for the municipality to operate effectively by July 2009. Monitoring and review of the IDP on an on- going basis. 	
(†)	Build capacity and relations with <i>AmaKhosi</i> by July 2009.		

SECTOR		OBJECTIVE	
2. Human Resources		To provide Council infrastructure: Staff, equipment	
		and office space to support democratic and	
		decentralised local governance by March 2009.	
STRATEGIES		PROGRAMMES	
(a)	Develop one decentralised Municipal information point in each nodal point, for information on small business development, report of roads maintenance needs etc. staffed by one volunteering administrative/information officerto be skilled in computer use and some basic mapping skills to manage this office. He/she would be responsible for a Council-wide information system that addresses service maintenance issues and crime by July 2009.	 Provide equipment and furniture in Municipal offices as well as decentralised offices by July 2009. Improve administration on an on-going basis 	
(b)	Continued implementation of agreed organogram		

SECTOR		OBJECTIVE	
3. Information Systems and Dissemination		To introduce a database and information system	
		that enables delivery and future implementation,	
		and raises awareness by July 2009.	
STRATEGIES		PROGRAMMES	
(a)	Use the existing Multi-purpose Centre	Provide municipal Information system,	
	facilities to develop information network.	including base mapping linked to District GIS	
(b)	Develop community information resources,	by March 2009	
	(e.g. user-friendly community map with	• Provide a mechanism for communication of	
	community landmarks) that can be a	IDP that includes:	
	resource for each of the prioritised ward	- Keepsake pamphlet with vision, goals and	
	committee by July 2009.	objectives	
(c)	Establish baseline information base on	- Posters	
	access to services at household level to	- Taxi tapes	
	establish a deprivation index for future	- Media	
	interventions by July 2009.	by July 2009.	
(d)	Collect necessary information for long-term	• Ward committee information programme on	
	infrastructure provision by July 2009.	IDP and Municipality by July 2009	
(e)	Popularize and communicate the IDP by		
	July 2009.		

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE	
4. Operational Systems	To set in place a revenue base to sustain the	
	municipality in the medium to long term by March	
	2009.	
STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	
 (a) Modify the existing revenue plan including rates billing system by March 2009 (b) Prepare an assets management plan (c) Implement an awareness programme develop a culture of payment for services 	Conduct property rates assessment by March 2009	

3.4.10. Priority Issue 7: Land and Environment:

SECTOR	OBJECTIVE		
1. Land and Environment	To provide land for economic development:		
	agriculture, tourism and commercial/		
	manufacturing and housing.		
STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES		
Develop integrated land reform programme	Conduct a Land Audit by July 2009		
including at least:	• Provide the Integrated Rural Housing		
- GIS based land audit to establish land	Programme that addresses backlogs in		
ownership and land claims throughout the	housing service delivery by July 2009;		
municipality	Conduct the feasibility study for suitability of		
- Identification of a responsible person within the	land for development by July 2009;		
municipality to progress the land reform process	Compile the Environmental Management		
- Economic development officer to progress	Plan by March 2009;		
LRAD programme to transfer state land to	• Design the municipal Environmental Impact		
community for agricultural purposes	Assessment guidelines for Nongoma		
- Access to the rural housing programme	Municipality by July 2009		

4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:

4.1. Structure of the Nongoma Space Economy:

Nongoma is predominantly a rural municipality, located in the east of the Zululand District Municipality. The area has a secondary corridor, which runs from Ulundi to Pongola and from Hlabisa to Vryheid.

The Nongoma space economy can be categorized into six dimensions namely;

- The settlement patterns and trends;
- Towns and potential development nodes;
- Transport networks and flows.
- Natural Environment
- Existing Physical Infrastructure
- Other factors of influence

The following sections analyse these aspects with emph sis on the trends and processes of spatial change. This section highlights the major development opportunities; constraints, problems, issues, and needs that were identified for each of the development disciplines during the IDP process. In conclusion, this section also looks at other influencing factors to the current spatial framework of Nongoma Municipality

4.1.1. Settlement Patterns and Trends:

There are 363 settlements in Nongoma, of which one (1) has some urban characteristics. The distribution of types of settlements reveals that 79.8% of settlements fall into the 'rural village category while a further 19.8% are 'scattered rural' settlements. These categories are the homesteads of no less than 98.3% of Nongoma population.

Settlements Pattern (2000):

ITEM	SETTLEMENT SIZE	NO.OF	PERCENTAGE
		SETTLEMENTS	
1.	0-500	199	54.82
2.	501-1000	101	27.82
3.	1001-1500	35	9.64
4.	1501-2500	19	5.23
5.	2501-5000	17	4.68
6.	TOTAL	363	100

Source: WSDP


4.1.2. Towns and potential developmental nodes in Nongoma:

Town	RSS hubs (potential)
Nongoma	Buxedene
	Mona
	eDlabe
	Mahhashini
	Bhanganoma
	Nkunzana/Dleka
	Maphophoma
	Usuthu
	eThokazi

Towns and	potential develo	pmental nodes:	

Source Discussions with IDP planners, October, 2001

4.1.3. Transport corridors:

The primary transport corridor (road) runs through Non linking Vryheid, Ulundi, Pongola, Mkuze, and Hlabisa. Secondary transport corridors which have development potential are as follows:

- (a) Nongoma to Vryheid;
- (b) Nongoma Ulundi;
- (c) Nongoma Mkuze and the N2;
- (d) Nongoma to Hlabisa and the N2
- (e) Nongoma to Pongola
- (f) Nongoma to Hluhluwe
- (g) Nongoma to Hlabisa via Hlambanyathi

In contrast to these transport routes, which facilitate movement within and beyond the district, there are significant barriers to movement in the form of deeply incised river valleys, ridges, and steep lands.

The air-strip at eBukhalini services the needs of Nongoma. The air-strip is used by flights, which are mainly used by specialist surgeons who visit the local Benedictine Hospital on regular basis. The local business community and His Majesty the King frequently use the air-strip. The air-strip has a potential to be developed provided there is sufficient support for sustained viability. Support invariably requires commitment by local business and the community.

4.1.4. Natural Environment:

(a) Natural Resources:

The rugged mountainous terrain and the contrasting grass lands of Nongoma provide a scenic quality to the place. The area has a natural resource base that has been unexploited by development except the residential areas that utilise the natural sources for their daily survival. These resources could however, if well managed, contribute to the economic development of Nongoma.

Due to neglect and ignorance, the environment in Nongoma is in a state of degradation. Environmental management and conservation activities need to be introduced to the communities to prevent further degradation of the environment.

Erosion and the pollution of rivers and streams also n to be addressed. In many areas the rivers and streams are the only water source available to the communities.

(b) Water Resources:

Important river systems in Nongoma are the Ivuna River, Black Mfolozi River, and Mona River. These rivers not only contribute to the scenic beauty of the area, but are also important esources for the survival of most of the communities in the area.

The development of the catchment management area and its borders should be managed, as these areas are environmentally sensitive, and contribute to the natural scenic beauty of the Nongoma area. Opportunities exist, however, for the es blishment of community conservation and private game farm options within these zones, as well as for the development of community-run lodges and accommodation facilities.

Erosion and the degradation of field quality as a result of poor land management due to overgrazing and incorrect cultivation methods need to be addressed by means of control measures and providing information to the people of Nongoma;

Water pollution is a common problem in the area as the people use the rivers for all purposes including washing clothes, animal feed, human consumption and other purposes.

(C) Areas of Environmental Value and Sensitivity:

The following Table outlines areas, which have been id ntified by the communities as areas of environmental value and sensitivity within Nongoma, which has heritage, historical and tourism importance:

ITEM	AREA	WARD	IMPORTANCE	POTENTIALS
1	KwaNdunu	19	Historical and heritage site (Battlefield)	Tourism
	Mbili Dam	16	Chalets, lodge, and camping	Tourism
2	Sinkonkonk o	7	Rare rock formations	Tourism
3	Wela	7	Nature tourism, indigenous forests and adventure tourism	Tourism
4	Msebe	5	Historical and heritage site (Battlefield)	Tourism
5	Dlabe	9	Historical and heritage site	Tourism
	Vungama	1	Eco-tourism, nature and game reserve	Tourism

Areas of Environmental Value and Sensitivity within Nongoma:

6	Bhanganom	1	Historical and heritage site	Tourism
	а			

Source: Ward meetings, 2000

These tourism opportunities must be developed and real through the development of the Nongoma Municipality.

(d) Environmental Linkages and Systems:

Nongoma has a potential for sound environmental systems. The area has a number of potential sites that can be used s heritage sites.

(e) Existing Land Use and Environmental Management Systems:

The structure of the Nongoma Local Municipality area i that of a typical 'apartheid town'. The opportunity to reconstruct a single, integrated Town as required by the new legislation is itated by the availability of land for development between the h storically advantaged and disadvantaged areas.

There is a fair amount of interest to invest in the development of he Nongoma Local Municipality area - this can partially be attributed to the capital status of Nongoma Local Municipality. The portunity exists to capitalise on this investment and to hamess trends in a manner that is supportive of an integrated and economi ealthy place.

4.1.5. Physical Infrastructure:

This section analyses the levels of service and degree of accessibility of services to households as this has been shaping the st ture of the municipality.

4.1.5.1. Water:

There are three levels of water that have been identified to provide an overview of the present situation in Nongoma:

- Above RDP standards
- RDP standard, that is, 25 litres per person per day within 200 metres of the home;
- Below RDP standards

The Zululand District Municipality is currently busy with water supply projects throughout Nongoma. Water reticulation is being laid in many settlements. After water reticulation has been installed, the communities will be responsible for the maintenance of the system.

4.1.5.2. Sanitation:

There is an existing sewerage system in Nongoma Town. A gravity sewer line links up with the existing network n Nongoma from the extension located on the south-western side of the town.

The plots within and around Nongoma Town and the extension of the town are the only plots that have waterborne sa ation services within the municipal area.

Most rural households make use of the bush. This type of sanitation system is, if not well implemented, hazardous and could lead to the pollution of the ground water resulting in enteric diseases. Some homes have a form of VIP latrine system, but most have only poor pit latrines.

4.1.5.3. Electricity:

In Nongoma, only 12% of the community have an access t electricity and the remaining 88% meet their energy needs using either hydro-carbon (coal, gas, and paraffin) and/or biomass (wood, cow-dung, and crop waste). The task of collecting these have severe social and health costs which accrue primarily to rural women and children.

ESKOM has been appointed as the prime supplier of electricity reticulation in Nongoma. The existing bulk supply is being upgraded to meet the existing and future demands of Nongoma Town and the surrounding areas. The former TLC area is covered by metered electricity supply whilst those areas in the former Tribal Areas are served with pre-paid electricity supply as well as metered electricity supply in selected areas.

4.1.5.4. Roads:

The road infrastructure in Nongoma is bad. Rural acces roads are in a poor condition and are in need of urgent upgrading and maintenance. The primary concern is, however, the over II accessibility of the Nongoma and linkages to the rest the Nongoma Municipality and the province. The portions of road from Vryheid, Hluhluwe, Pongola and Mkuze are gravel roads and inaccessible during the rainy season. By improving these linkages with the rest of the region, an area of econo development and growth will be opened to Nongoma. There are, however, improvements that are being effected on he Nongoma-Vryheid, Nongoma-Hlabisa, and Nongoma-Pongola roads.

4.1.5.5. Telecommunications:

The telephone coverage in Nongoma is poor. Almost 56% communities in Nongoma have no access to telephone network. Only 1% of households in Nongoma have telephones in dwelling. TELKOM in Nongoma is committed to extending residential and business coverage to all who can affor it, to extending the public pay telephone system penetration o all parts of the country, and to ensuring that all priorit clients (such as schools, clinics, libraries and bcal council) are connected to the telephone system.

The South African Postal Services in Nongoma is aiming at a long-term scenario in which each postal outlet will offer a full range of services. This will specifically ensure that ural areas, where postal agencies are currently more prevalent, ha access to a wide range of services. The strategy adopt by the South African Postal Services in Nongoma includes acing basic postal services within easy reach of communities and giving each household in Nongoma a postal address.

4.1.5.6. Solid Waste Disposal:

There are no formal refuse removal services or refuse dumps in the rural areas of Nongoma. There is one landfill site in Nongoma Town that is in the process of being closed. T landfill site is full and no provisions have yet been made for a new site within the town.

4.1.5.7. Cemeteries:

There are two public cemeteries catering for needs of he former TLC area with around two year's availability of plots between them. ZDM has recently completed a Master Plan for cemeteries for the entire area.

4.1.5.8. Housing:

Housing is a critical asset for the poor, and can cushion them against the impact of poverty. Housing not only provides shelter

and space for human development, but also may be used as a base for home enterprise.

There is a need for a strategy aimed at giving all the Nongoma communities an access to a permanent residential structure with secure tenure and adequate water, sanitation, waste disposal and electricity services.

4.1.5.9. Drainage and Storm Water:

The drainage and storm water in Nongoma is poor. There is a serious backlog in the provision of these services. The existing drainage in Nongoma town needs maintenance, rehabilitation, and upgrading.

4.1.6. Other Factors of Influence:

Access to social services and facilities are essential in ensuring that communities are served by each essential service. The llowing section analyses this aspect:

4.1.6.1. Access to Education Facilities:

The level of education in the Nongoma Municipality is ow. Only 33% of the population in Nongoma have a primary education and only 5.3% have an education to Grade 12.

There is no centre for adult or tertiary education in ongoma and there are no facilities for agricultural training nd related activities.

There are only three pre-primary schools in the whole Nongoma district. The only public library service of t Nongoma Municipality is run by the Nongoma Municipalit.

Nongoma has 133 Primary schools as well as 60 Post Primary Schools. Each ward has at least one High school. The conditions and standards are, however, both poor and low. Some schools are in a bad state of repair and a number of those are over-crowded and/or understaffed.

4.1.6.2. Access to Health Care Facilities:

The Nongoma area is characterised by inadequate provis n of social and physical infrastructure. The highest levels of infrastructural development are centred in Nongoma Tow There is only one hospital situated within the Nongoma municipality, namely the Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma Town.

In addition to the normal services rendered by the hospital, it also acts as a clinic and provides related service to surrounding communities. Although there are 12 clinics that serve he three tribal authority areas, a number of people still do not have access to these clinics due to poor road conditions and limited access to roads. In some areas there are no clinics an thus the people are deprived of basic health care. The situation contributes to the poor health conditions in the Nongo a Municipality.

In addition to the above, there are two mobile clinics, which visit 39 mobile clinic points within Nongoma (Kaufmann, K.W.).

4.1.6.3. Access to Pension Pay Points:

Although welfare and safety nets form an integral part of the government's strategy for responding to poverty and in quality, and the primary aim of the Department of Social Development is poverty alleviation, the welfare provision in Nongoma still bears the marks of apartheid inequalities, with people in many settlements having limited or no access to welfare ser es from the government.

4.1.6.4. Access to Community Facilities:

There are a number of community halls, which have been provided by ZDM, though there is still a challenge to ovide these in many of the wards in Nongoma.

4.1.6.5. Access to Sports, Recreational and Cultural Facilities:

Nongoma is in need of sports, recreational and cultural facilities. There are, however, some new sports facili s, which have been provided in some areas, like Lindizwe, Bhanganoma, Thokazi, and Matheni. These sports facilities have no dress facilities and lack a public entertainment area with adequate catering, medical, technical and club house facilities. The whole of the Municipality areas are without swimming facilities.

4.1.6.6. Safety and Security:

Nongoma has a high crime rate. Poverty and high unemployment increase the risk of violence against women, and poorer women are often trapped in abusive relationships due to dependence on partners for food, shelter and money.

4.1.6.7. Land Tenure Patterns:

Less than 20% of Nongoma is considered high-potential agricultural land; for this and other reasons farmers often farm in marginal lands, of poor quality with limited water upplies. A number of rural households currently have access to a lot of land for crop cultivation, while some of rural households own livestock. Ownership of agricultural and other productive equipment is limited to 18% and 8% of rural households respectively. Although agricultural production makes a small contribution to household income, over one third of rural households continue to engage in agricultural production, making it the third most important livelihood tactic u in Nongoma rural areas after remittances and wages from low-skilled jobs.

4.1.6.8. Land Use Patterns:

The rural areas of Nongoma suffer from legacy of inapp opriate production and investment decisions by government and the rural population. For many people in Nongoma areas, economic and social decisions remain conditioned by th ir unequal and distorted access to markets, services and opportunities.

4.1.6.9. Land Reform:

Land ownership in the Nongoma Municipality falls into four categories namely: state land; private freehold properties; the commonage area; and Ingonyama land which constitutes t majority of the municipal area.

5. THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

Table: A1

5.1. Nongoma "Funded" Prioritised Projects/ Programmes for 2007/2008:

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
A.5.1.1.	Preparation of land use management system;	DTLGA	R 200,000.00
A.5.1.2.	Revise the Town Planning Layout and Land Use Plan	DTLGA	R 340,000.00
A.5.1.3.	Upgrade of existing sanitation facilities at the Nongoma Bus Rank/Market and Hospital Gate	DWAF; ZDM; MIG	R 1,500,000.00
A.5.1.4.	Build road infrastructure (Black toping etc.) in Nongoma Town	Project Consolidate	R 2,600,000.00
A.5.1.5.	Public Transport infrastructure study for existing routes in Nongoma	KZNDoT;	R 150,000.00
A.5.1.6.	Finaling of Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plan	DEAT; KZNDoAEA; DOH; ZDM	R 150,000.00
A.5.1.7.	Develop and introduce appropriate by-laws	DPLGA; DTLGA	R 200,000.00
A.5.1.8.	Identification of Solid Waste Disposal site	DEAT; KZNDoAEA; DoH; ZDM	R 50,000.00
A.5.1.9.	Initiate recycling programme including awareness raising through Schools Waste Art competition	DEAT; KZNDoAEA; DOH; ZDM; DWAF	R 250,000.00
A.5.1.10.	Provide litter bins and protocol in public spaces, in particular at the Nongoma Bus Rank/Market and Hospital Gate	DEAT; KZNDoAEA; DPLGA; KZNDoH	R 65,000.00
A.5.1.11.		KZNDoEATD; KZNDoAEA;	R 150,000.00
A.5.1.12.	Initiate and implement the Municipal community gardens	DTLG&H	R 50,000.00
A.5.1.13.	Explore the possibility of providing market facilities for agricultural and other products at nodal points	KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT	R 80,000.00
A.5.1.14.	Conduct feasibility study of Museum/ Environmental Centre linked to KwaNdunu Battlefield & Heritage site	KZNDoSR&C KZNDoAEA	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.15.	Initiate the eco-tourism project linked to development of KwaNdunu Battlefield & Heritage site	KZNDoSR&C KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT; DTLGA	R 250,000.00
A.5.1.16.	Identify tourism requirements and implementation project for Nongoma	KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT; DTLGA; KZNDoEATD	R 50,000.00
A.5.1.17.	Prepare a Marketing Plan focused on economic development for Nongoma Municipality	KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT; DTLGA; KZNDoEATD	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.18.	Initiate capacity-building on IDP: Council, AmaKhosi, -Ward cluster community development forums: skills as well as awareness for women and the youth	DPLGA; DTLGA	R 250,000.00
A.5.1.19.	Monitoring and review of the IDP	DPLGA; DTLGA	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.20.	Filling existing vacant posts	DPLGA; DTLGA	R 240,000.00
A.5.1.21.	Extension of the existing Central Municipal Office	MIG; DPLGA; DTLGA	R 2,500,000.00
A.5.1.22.	Initiate a Decentralized Municipal office, including Municipal business advice centre	MIG; DPLGA; DTLGA	R 500,000.00

A.5.1.23.	Provide equipment and furniture in Municipal offices as well as decentralised offices	MIG; DPLGA; DTLGA	R 300,000.00
A.5.1.24.	Provide municipal Information system, including base mapping linked to District GIS	MIG; DPLGA; DTLGA; ZDM	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.25.	Update the Valuation Roll	DPLGA; DTLGA; ZDM	R 60,000.00
A.5.1.26.	Conduct property rates assessment	DPLGA; DTLGA; ZDM	R 150,000.00
A.5.1.27.	Conduct a Land Audit	DPLGA; DTLGA; ZDM; DLA	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.28.	Provide the Integrated Rural Housing Programme that addresses backlogs in housing service delivery	DTLG&H	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.29.	Investigates feasibility of various land reform opportunities	DTLG&H DLA	R 50,000.00
A.5.1.30.	Conduct the feasibility study for suitability of land for development	KZNDoAEA; DTLG&H DLA	R 100,000.00
A.5.1.31.	Nongoma Taxi Rank	MIG	R350,000.00
	TOTALS		

5.2. Nongoma "Unfunded" Prioritised Projects/ Programmes for 2008/2009:

B.5.2.1.	Registration of water pipeline servitudes	MIG, ZDM	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.2.	Feasibility study into Alternative Energy sources	DMEA	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.3.	Strategic review of ESKOM implementation programme	ESKOM; DMEA	R 80,000.00
B.5.2.4.	Conduct feasibility study & development of Multi-media Centres in each nodal point	DoC; KZNDoE	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.5.	Investigate the computer skills training programme, including schools, Municipality and Adult Education	DoC; KZNDoE	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.6.	Initiate and rehabilitate the Agricultural centre & training at Mona	KZNDoAEA;	R 250,000.00
B.5.2.7.	Conduct feasibility study for commercial irrigation in rural Nongoma	KZNDoAEA;	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.8.	Conduct feasibility study for small scale commercial forestry & related strategies	KZNDoAEA; DWAF	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.9.	Conduct feasibility study & implementation of Agricultural initiatives/ agriculture development programme linked to MPCs in each nodal point.	KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT; DTLGA	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.10.	Conduct feasibility study of Sinkonkonko Craft/Cultural Village	KZNDoSR&C KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT; DTLGA	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.11.	Conduct feasibility study for Sinkonkonko cultural village (secondary attraction to KwaNdunu Battlefield & Heritage site	KZNDoSR&C KZNDoAEA; DTI; DEAT; DTLGA	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.12.	Explore the possibility of a manufacturing node at Dlabe	DT I; DEAT ; DTLGA; KZNDo EAT D	R 50,000.00
B.5.2.13.	Implement construction-based project SMME training (funded from project budgets)	DoL	
B.5.2.14.	Initiate and stage a small business fair	DT I; DEAT ; DTLGA; KZNDoEAT D	R 200,000.00

B.5.2.15.	Provide Marketing and Advertising Infrastructure e.g. Notice Boards	DT I; DEAT ; DTLGA; KZNDoEAT D; KZNDoT	R 50,000.00
B.5.2.16.	Provide LED Information Centre/ Business Advice centre: including Skills and SMME Audit & data base of job seekers	DT I; DEAT ; DTLGA; KZNDoEATD; DoL	R 250,000.00
B.5.2.17.	Conduct feasibility study and implementation programme for sports fields, including junior cricket pitches	KZNDoSR&C	R 120,000.00
B.5.2.18.	Provide sports training and equipment at selected schools	KZNDoSR&C	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.19.	Upgrade existing Pension pay-out points at prioritised wards (including sanitation)	KZNDoW ;DWAF	R 60,000.00
B.5.2.20.	Expand Community Police Forums – aligned with Municipal and ward boundaries	NDoS&S KZNDoT&S	R 50,000.00
B.5.2.21.	Conduct feasibility study and implementation of Community Safety Centres at nodal points	KZNDoW; NDoS&S KZNDoT&S	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.22.	Initiate Domestic Violence Awareness campaign at prioritised schools and centres	KZNDoW; NDoS&S KZNDoT&S	R 50,000.00
B.5.2.23.	Finalise the Municipal Health Plan	DoH; KZNDoH	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.24.	Conducting the Community Health Care Facility audit	DoH; KZNDoH	R 80,000.00
B.5.2.25.	Audit of existing women's and youth structures; identify and appoint Council member/s responsible for encouraging development of youth and women support structures	DPLGA; DTLGA	R 60,000.00
B.5.2.26.	Provide a mechanism for communication of IDP	DPLGA; DTLGA; ZDM	R 20,000.00
B.5.2.27.	Initiate the Masakhane campaign	DPLGA; DTLGA; ZDM	R 100,000.00
B.5.2.28.	Compile the Environmental Management Plan	KZNDoAEA; DTLG&H DEAT	R 150,000.00
B.5.2.29.	Design the municipal Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines for Nongoma Municipality	KZNDoAEA; DTLG&H DEAT	R 50,000.00
B.5.2.30.	Nongoma Housing Plan	DLGTA	R100,000.00
B.5.2.31.	LED Strategy	DLGTA	R100,000.00
B.5.2.32.	Traffic Licensing Centre	KZNDoT	R3,400,000.00

5.3. NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY MIG BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 2007-09:

SPORTS FIELDS

Project	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
No.				
MIG.5.3.1.	1	Ndimhlana Sports field	5	775 000
MIG.5.3.2.	2	Holinyoka Sports Field	9	775 000
			Total	R 1550 000

COMMUNITY HALLS

Project	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost	
No.					
MIG.5.3.3.	1	Bangamaye Community Hall	18	750 000	
MIG.5.3.4.	2	Minya Community Hall	13	750 000	
MIG.5.3.5.	3	Sovane Community Hall	3	750 000	
MIG.5.3.6.	4	KwaToyisa Community Hall	5	750 000	
	Total R 3 000 000				

LANDFILL SITES

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost	
MIG.5.3.7.	1	Sonkomose Landfill Site	4	R 2 000 000	
	Total				

CRECHES

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.3.8.	1	Zwelisha Creche	9	R 304 000
MIG.5.3.9.	2	Makhalaneni Creche	2	R 304 000
	Total			

Total R 7 158 000.00

5.4. NONGOMA MUNICIPALTY MIG BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 2008/09

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.4.1.	1	Mangqwashu Multi Purpose	4	
		Community Hall		2,000,000.00
MIG.5.4.2.	2	Nzobo Multi Purpose	11	
		Community Hall		2,000,000.00
	R4 000 000.00			

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTRES

SPORTS FIELDS

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.4.1.	1	Wela Sports Field	7	774 600.00
MIG.5.4.2.	2	Ovukeni Sports Field	10	774 600.00
MIG.5.4.3.	3	KwaNsele Sports Field	14	774 600.00
MIG.5.4.4.	4	Ndema Sports Field	2	774 600.00
MIG.5.4.5.	5	Manyoni Sports Field	1	774 600.00
Total			R3 873 000.00	

CRECHES

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost	
MIG.5.4.6.	1	Ezimpisini Crèche	13	242 250.00	
MIG.5.4.7.	2	Dabhazi Crèche	10	242 250.00	
MIG.5.4.8.	3	Ophaphasi Creche	5	242 250.00	
MIG.5.4.9.	4	Nhlophenkulu Creche	16	242 250.00	
	Total				

Total R 8 842 000.00

5.5. NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY MIG BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR 2009/2010

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost	
MIG.5.5.1.	1	Ogedleni Community Hall	1	1,005,166.00	
MIG.5.5.2.	2	Mangqeshaneni Community Hall	6	1,005,166.00	
MIG.5.5.3.	3	Emangqomfini Community Hall	7	1,005,166.00	
MIG.5.5.4.	4	Vuna Community Hall	14	1,005,166.00	
MIG.5.5.5.	5	Gwabhela Community Hall	16	1,005,166.00	
	Total				

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTRES

LANDFILL SITES

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.5.6.	1	Nongoma Landfill Site	4	1,178,870.00
	R 1,178,870.00			

SPORTS FIELDS

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost	
MIG.5.5.7.	1	Buxedene Sports Field	8	852,000	
MIG.5.5.8.	2	Mangomhlophe Sports Field	17	852,000	
	Total				

CRECHES

		OKEOHEO		
Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.5.9.	1	KwaNkulu Crèche	13	311,186.00
MIG.5.5.10.	2	KwaMpunzana Crèche	15	311,186.00
MIG.5.5.12.	3	KwaZiphethe Creche	16	311,186.00
MIG.5.5.13.	4	Esusweni Crèche	17	311,186.00
MIG.5.5.14.	5	Mvoveni Crèche	4	311,186.00
MIG.5.5.15.	6	Bambelentulo Crèche	6	311,186.00
MIG.5.5.16.	7	Othinsangu Creche	11	311,186.00
		Total		R 2,178,302.00
			Total	D 40 007 000 00
			Total	R 10,087,002.00

5.6. NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY 2010/2011 MIG ALLOCATION

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.6.1.				
MIG.5.6.2.				
MIG.5.6.3.				
MIG.5.6.4.				
TOTAL			R 5 611 000.00	

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTRES

SPORTSFIELDS

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.6.5.			18	R 1 300 000.00
MIG.5.6.6.			15	R 1 300 000.00
MIG.5.6.7.			3	R 1 300 000.00
MIG.5.6.8.		Qongqo	13	R 1 300 000.00
			TOTAL	R 5 200 000.00

CRECHES

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.6.9.			10	R 500 000.00
MIG.5.6.10			18	R 500 000.00
MIG.5.6.11.			7	R 500 000.00
MIG.5.6.12.			3	R 500 000.00
MIG.5.6.13.			14	R 500 000.00
MIG.5.6.14.			19	R 500 000.00
			TOTAL	R 3 000 000.00

COMMUNITY HALLS

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.6.15.			10	R 1 761 250.00
MIG.5.6.16.			15	R 1 761 250.00
MIG.5.6.17.			9	R 1 761 250.00
MIG.5.6.18.		Sbonelo	2	R 1 761 250.00
			TOTAL	R 7 045000.00

TOTAL ALLOCATION R 20 856 000.00

5.7. NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY 2011/2012 MIG ALLOCATION

		ROADS		
Project No.	Priority	Ward	Project Name	Project Cost
MIG.5.7.1		2	Nkweme	R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.2		3		R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.3		1	Zidwadweni	R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.4		10		R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.5		7		R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.6		12		R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.7		11		R 3 500 000.00
MIG.5.7.8		5		R 3 500 000.00
		TOTAL		R 28 000 000.00

ALLOCATION NOT YET KNOWN

CRECHES

Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Pro	Project Cost	
MIG.5.7.9			5	R	500 000.00	
MIG.5.7.10			4	R	500 000.00	
	TOTAL			R 1,	000,000.00	

5.8. NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY 2012/2013 MIG ALLOCATION

		ROADS		
Project No.	Priority	Project Name	Ward	Project Cost
MIG.5.8.1			18	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.2			14	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.3			17	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.4			15	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.5			8	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.6			16	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.7		Minya	13	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.8			6	R 3 850 000.00
MIG.5.8.9			9	R 3 850 000.00
		TOTAL		R34,650,000.00

5.9. ZDM-Funded Projects:

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
5.9.1			
5.9.2			
5.9.3			
5.9.4			
5.9.5			
5.9.6			
5.9.7			
5.9.8			
5.9.9			
5.9.10			
5.9.11			
5.9.12			
5.9.13			
5.9.14			
5.9.15			
	TOTALS		

Table: B1

5.10. Dept of Health Projects (Benedictine Hospital): 2007-2009

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
5.10.1	Renovation of Cricket Ground	Dept.of Health	R 50,000.00
5.10.2	Parking Project	Dept.of Health	R 90,000.00
5.10.3	Renovation of Registry	Dept.of Health	R 40,000.00
5.10.4	Admin block toilets	Dept.of Health	R 100,000.00
5.10.5	Main Gate	Dept.of Health	R 100,000.00
5.10.6	Visitors shelter	Dept.of Health	R 45,000.00
5.10.7	Farmers	Dept.of Health	R 30,000.00
5.10.8	X-Ray Paint	Dept.of Health	R 60,000.00
5.10.9	X-Ray (Tiles)	Dept.of Health	R 60,000.00
	Renovation of the Accommodation for		
5.10.10	Student Nurses	Dept.of Health	R 60,000.00
5.10.11	Piping	Dept.of Health	R 250,000.00
5.10.12	Accommodation for Disabled Workers	Dept.of Health	R 35,000.00

5.10.13	Road to the Boilerhouses (Kwa-Bhayela)	Dept.of Health	R 45,000.00
5.10.14 5.10.15	Water Theatre Renovation	Dept.of Health Dept.of Health	R 100,000.00 R 100,000.00
	R 0.00		

* = New Projects ** = Maintenance Projects

Table: B2

5.11. Nongoma Department of Transport Three-Year Business Plan

Number	Contract Description	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
5.11.1	Construction of Roads -			
	Betterment & Regravelling	R 3,005,000.00	R 3,305,000.00	R 3,637,000.00
5.11.2	Betterment & Regravelling -			
	Supervision	R 360,000.00	R 383,000.00	R 410,000.00
5.11.3	Regravelling - D1902	R 816,000.00	-	-
5.11.4	Regravelling - D1852	R 930,000.00	-	-
5.11.5	Regravelling - D1812	R 612,000.00	-	-
5.11.6	Regravelling - D1853	R 909,000.00	-	-
5.11.7	Regravelling - D1897	-	R 520,000.00	-
5.11.8	Regravelling - KwaNyawo	-	R 690,000.00	-
5.11.9	Regravelling - D1818	-	R 408,000.00	-
5.11.10	Regravelling - A1036	-	R 864,000.00	-
5.11.11	Regravelling - D1729	-	R 981,000.00	-
5.11.12	Regravelling - D1813	-	-	R 530,000.00
5.11.13	Regravelling - D1807	-	-	R 648,000.00
5.11.14	Regravelling - Sovane D1815	-	-	R 904,000.00
5.11.15	Regravelling - D1855	-	-	R 400,000.00
5.11.16	Betterment & Regravelling -	R 287,100.00	R 315,810.00	R 348,000.00
5.11.17	Betterment & Regravelling -			
	Service Bonus	R 19,800.00	R 21,780.00	R 24,000.00
5.11.18	Betterment & Regravelling -			
	Medical Aid Funds	R 3,300.00	R 3,630.00	R 4,000.00
5.11.19	Betterment & Regravelling -			
	Pension Funds	R 19,800.00	R 21,780.00	R 24,000.00
5.11.20	D954:403727 Local Roads	-		-
5.11.21	D954:403708 Periodic			
	Maintenance	-	R 10,416,519.00	-
5.11.22	D954:499645 Con. Grant	-		-
5.11.23	D954:466533 Regravelling	-		-
	TOTAL	R 3,957,000.00	R 14,625,519.00	R 3,292,000.00

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
5.12.1	Usuthu Mushroom and Rice	Dept of Agriculture	
5.12.2	Nongoma Piggery	Dept of Agriculture	
5.12.3	Maphophoma Fencing	Dept of Agriculture	
5.12.4	Ekuvukeni Fencing of Gardens	Dept of Agriculture	
5.12.5	Wela Siyaphemba	Dept of Agriculture	
	TOTALS		

5.12. Dept of Agriculture Projects (through ZDM): 2007-2009

5.13. Dept of Agriculture Projects (through ZDM): 2007-2009

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
5.13.1	Maphophoma Pig Farming	Dept of Agriculture	R500,000
5.13.2	Maphophoma Dam	Dept of Agriculture	R926,000
5.13.3	Maphophoma Infrastructure	Dept of Agriculture	R1,050,000
5.13.4	Mpumalanga Garden	Dept of Agriculture	R100,000
5.13.5	Nzamangamandla Garden	Dept of Agriculture	R300,000
5.13.6	Nongoma Black Umfolozi	Dept of Agriculture	R450,000
	TOTALS		

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget	
5.14.1	Kombuzi	DWAF	R 1,000,000.00	
5.14.2	KwaMajomela	DWAF	R 1,000,000.00	
5.14.3	Mandlakazi Phase 1B	DWAF	R 2,759,462.00	
5.14.4	Phenyane/Mjeni	DWAF	R 3,832,586.00	
5.14.5	Manhlanhle	DWAF	R 284,776.00	
5.14.5	Mandlakazi Sanitation	DWAF	R 727,072.00	
5.14.6	Usuthu Sanitation	DWAF	R 956,215.00	
5.14.7	Nkonjeni Sanitation	DWAF	R 907,103.00	
5.14.8	Enkembeni	DWAF	R 843,169.00	
	TOTALS			

5.14. Dept of Water Affairs Projects: 2007-2009

Table: B5

5.15. DTLGA - LUMS Projects: 2006/2007

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
5.15.1	Usuthu Tribal Authority	DTLGA	R 8,064.52
	R 8,064.52		

Table: B6

5.16. LED Projects: 2006/2007

Number	Project Name	Budget		
5.16.1	Isibaya - The Royal Zulu House Project	DEAT	R 1,500,000.00	
	TOTALS			

5.17. LED Projects: 2007/2008

Number	Project Name	Funder		Budget
	Development Plan to Strengthen Mona	KwaGijima (70%)+	R	262,647.00
5.17.1	Market and Nguni Cattle for LED	ZDM (30%)	R	112,563.00
5.17.2	Nongoma Handcraft Development Project	LGTA		R180,000.00
		KwaGijima (70%)+	R	103,446.00
5.17.3	Nongoma Poultry Project	ZDM (30%)	R	31,033.00
	Nongoma Town Regeneration &			
5.17.4	Mangqwashu Urban Development	NationalTreasury	R10	03 000 000.00
5.17.5	Nongoma Town Rank Complex		R	33,000,000.00
	Waste Management Plan including	KwaGijima (70%)+		
5.17.6	transfer station and recycling centre	ZDM (30%)	R	295,375.00
5.17.7	KwaNdunu Tourism Site			R264,208.00
5.17.8	Establishment of LED Functional Unit			R250,125.00
	TOTALS			

Table: B8

5.18. Matheni Tribal Authority Projects

Number	Project Name	Project Description	Location	Budget
5.18.1	Matheni Market Stalls	Community Gardens	Matheni	R 332,759.00
5.18.2	Matheni Corn Mill	Community Gardens	Matheni	R 353,480.00
5.18.3	Matheni Various Gardens Irrigation Scheme	Community Gardens	Matheni	R 344,828.00
5.18.4	Matheni Various Community Gardens Fencing	Community Gardens	Matheni	R 1,960,395.00
5.18.5	Agric. Implements for Various Gardens	Community Gardens	Matheni	R 1,384,000.00
	R 4,375,462.00			

Number	Project Name	Funder	Budget
5.19.1	Buxedene	Dept. of Housing	R37,711,800.00
5.19.2	Siyazama	Dept. of Housing	R26,937,000.00
5.19.3	Maye/Dabhazi	Dept. of Housing	R33,671,250.00
5.19.4	Usuthu	Dept. of Housing	R33,671,250.00
5.19.5	Holinyoka	Dept. of Housing	
	TOTAL	R131,881,300.00	

5.19. Dept. of Housing Project:2007/2008

5.20. Housing Priority Projects:2008/2013

Number	Ward	No. of Units	Funder	Budget
5.20.1	1	1000	Dept. of Housing	R37,711,800.00
5.20.2	19	1000	Dept. of Housing	R26,937,000.00
5.20.3	13	1000	Dept. of Housing	R33,671,250.00
5.20.4	14	1000	Dept. of Housing	R33,671,250.00
5.20.5	16	1000		
5.20.6	15	1000		
5.20.7	5	1000		
5.20.8	19	1000		
5.20.9	6	1000		
5.20.10	3	1000		
5.20.11	7	1000		
5.20.12	10	1000		
5.20.13	11	1000		
5.20.14	2	1000		
5.20.15	4	1000		
5.20.16	17	1000		
5.20.17	12	1000		
5.20.18	18	1000		
5.20.19	9	1000		
5.20.20	8	1000	Dept. of Housing	
TOTAL				R131,881,300.00

5.21. Dept. of Justice Project: 2007/2008

5.20.1	Renovation of the Court	Dept. of Justice	

6. CONCLUSION:

The Nongoma IDP Review process has noted with concerns and appreciation the following issues:

6.1. Improvements and Amendments Made on the IDP:

- (a) Nongoma Municipality has lobbied for the participation of those sector departments and service providers who are still outside planning ocesses. This is evidenced by number of representatives who att the IDP Representatives Forum.
- (b) Ward committees, through the ward councillors, has bee consulted and been involved in the IDP review.
- (c) The municipality's organizational structure, indicating the position of the future IDP Component has been provided.
- (d) The strategies for income generation have been include he SDBIP.
- (e) The Financial Management Plan is attached to this IDP.
- (f) The Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) for the former TLC area has been completed and is being implemented. Preparations re in place to formulate the remaining LUM for other remaining areas.
- (g) The municipality's Performance Management System has been developed and implemented.
- (h) This IDP review includes a status quo analysis based on the latest 2001 census data.
- (i) This reviewed IDP is able to indicate, through the SDB P, how responsibilities for the objective have been allocated to the municipal departments, thereby making it clear who does what.
- (j) The project lists has been improved by indicating projects completed or in progress for the previous year.
- (k) Nongoma Municipality has identified all challenges bei experienced during implementation and has included them in this IDP.
- (I) The full benefits of the municipal Project Consolidate Programme are being recognized by the municipality, and the focus areas an associated strategies, objectives and projects have been incorporated into the municipal IDP and PMS for the implementation and monitoring purposes.
- (m) Multi-year financial plan has been included in the final IDP
- (n) Trade-offs and commitments that are being made and economic choices in the process of project prioritisation has been indicated, s well as the key deliverables for the next 5 years.

6.2. Outstanding Items as per MECs Recommendations:

6.2.1. The Land-use Management System still has to be finalised (75% complete). It currently covers the former TLC areas.

6.3. The Status of IDP Alignment:

Nongoma IDP is aligned with sector departments' programmes and budgets because most Govt Departments are part of the IDP Representative Forum and some submitted their Departmental projects and programmes for Nongoma.

Nongoma IDP also recognises and encompasses the curren powers and functions and the status quo of Local and District Municipalities.

6.4. Progress with Nongoma IDP Implementation:

For those projects that have received funding, Nongoma has implemented those and is currently packaging various business plans and proposals for those identified projects that have no funding.